

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Perhaps Cleveland issues the bonds because it is English, you know.

In securing an appointive office in Kansas the first thing to do is to move to Topeka.

And at last it is dawning on the Kansas mind that to Topeka the spoils do not belong.

A man has no right to be offended if his best friend gives him a cold stare these days.

A startling innovation was noticed in the comic valentines this year—some of them were comic.

It is a good thing for commerce that the Kansas wind and the Atlantic ocean are so far apart.

The real beauty of Lucien Baker's position is that he doesn't have any appointments to make.

It is mighty lucky that Topeka is situated in Kansas or we would have no one to hold our offices.

What a time the Japs are having in trying to convince the Chinese that the war means something.

No sooner had the new gambling law gone into effect than the elements began a game of freeze out.

The rather startling announcement is made that ex-Governor Penneyer is leading a quiet life in a saw-mill.

The engagement of Anna Gould to a French count means another heavy gold shipment out of this country.

There is no doubt that Ingalls is in the next race for senator, and that he is honing his rhetoric for the occasion.

It is worthy of notice that the word "reputation" does not come so hard to the American lips now as it used to.

It would be a relief to the Japanese if they should be defeated once or twice. Even victory becomes monotonous.

By getting married Chester Long is only proving that there is a way after all for Kansas women to go to Congress.

A Wichita man watched the snow yesterday and said carelessly: "These darn cottonwood trees are shedding again."

The way for Japan to make the Chinese emperor see the necessity of peace is to capture his royal rat-tails himself.

A Kansas man is a prisoner in Salvador for no other reason apparently than the one that he is formerly of Kansas.

The idea of the present legislature appears to be to kill every bill that does not come from Kansas City on the spot.

Dan Anthony believes that the country went to the Devil when it went Democratic and that the devil has begun to foreclose.

A New York paper says that Mrs. Langtry's face looks worn. No wonder—she has been traveling on a good many years.

One of the strangest beauties about Abraham Lincoln was that he told good stories and didn't get mad when people stole them.

Ysaye, the new violinist, renders the most difficult compositions while standing on a dictionary. In a way this is a play on words.

It will be noticed that Mr. Culberson of Kansas City is letting the other fellows run the legislature for a while just to see how it goes.

It has been discovered that 114 Topeka men draw salaries from the state. This is certainly surprising. Is that all Topeka has received?

Will White, who watches Kansas politics rather closely, gives the expert opinion that the stuffed club is coming up in value in Kansas.

In a burst of confidence the other day Pfeffer told the United States senate that he knew more about finance than any other man on the globe.

Bill Cook gets forty-five years in the Albany penitentiary, and as a matter of fact Bill will live higher there than he ever did in the Indian territory.

It seems that most of the people on the Gasconade had the greatest trouble in worrying less the people on shore should worry over those in the boat.

An eastern poet has the snow-flakes gossiping together as they fall. If snow flakes really do talk they probably say: "Whither are we drifting?"

By a kind provision of nature coal mining in the arctic is comfortable in the coldest weather. Just when the world above is in need of a good supply

Tsing Tzee of China is being slandered by his enemies. And yet to look at it nobody would suppose that any body wanted to rob him of his good name.

Mexico will postpone this war with Guatemala, but hereafter if Guatemala attempts to make any bluffs she will forfeit the friendship of all Mexicans.

The Chinese peace commissioners have left Japan and gone home in disgust. They were not able to convince Japan that China felt honored in being kicked.

It is not plain why the Oklahoma legislature should contemplate holding night sessions when it is reported that several of the members have no trouble in sleeping in the day-time at present.

THE MONEY MONGER AND THE GOLD BUG

The Eagle in an editorial one day last week said we desired to go on record with the prediction that no rich man's panic or other great financial stress would follow the wake of a silver basis; that the premium on gold would be small and that, among other things, prices of labor and products would be enhanced and debts more easily discharged. To this the Kansas City Gazette takes the following exceptions:

The Eagle seems to think that silver will rise nearly to the price of gold. We don't. We believe that the two metals will keep nearly as they are, a gold dollar worth two silver dollars. In other words gold will be at about 100 per cent premium. Nor do we understand as the Eagle does that financial crash with which we would drop to a silver basis. Not money lenders only, but jobbers, especially importers, would feel it, often to their utter ruin. But their ruin would be their own doing. Had they stuck to the unit of value which is still the legal unit of value this crisis would not have been so serious. The Eagle says of higher prices ensuing to the relief of debtors is what most silver men overlook. Not free coinage or more money is needed, but the restoration of money to its legitimate value. This will hurt some, but they know that by law only silver dollars were due them. They tried to avert payment in silver by factiously keeping silver up to a gold standard. Soon we hope the dollar, which is and always was, stamped one dollar, will be recognized again as the dollar. Let us reinforce what the Eagle says by quoting from the London Statist, one of the highest authorities on earth, and so recognized by conservative financiers everywhere. The Statist says of our probable change to a silver basis:

"This would be of immense advantage to the West and South, and would prove a serious loss to the Eastern states and to Europe. Of course a great country like the United States adopting the silver standard would have a great influence with the whole world, and silver would undoubtedly rise, but it would be long before it reached 90 cents.

"The great reduction of debts all over the United States by a fall to silver, would give the farming and the producing classes generally a sense of freedom and prosperity which they have not had for many years, and would probably give a great stimulus to production. If silver did not rise much for a while, American wheat, pork, etc., would compete with the produce of the other countries at a very great advantage, and there would probably be a very rapid and very great growth of exports and the beginning of an era of great prosperity.

"In the event of gold demonetization, matters will right themselves in the long run. Debts falling due soon after the change would be immensely reduced, whereas, debts falling due later, when silver has risen, would be less reduced."

To all of which the Eagle replies that it fails to see wherein either the editor of the Gazette or that of the London Statist materially dissents to our position, even strengthening it in this paragraph, with which the Gazette winds up its lengthy article:

We are not asking for 'cheaper money,' more money nor free coinage. We merely want the legal standard dollar recognized as the standard. Gold can go to the pot—the melting pot. It has doubled in value, so that as a measure of value it is like a yard stick six feet long.

In endorsing the views of the London editor we desire to call the attention of the Gazette to the fact that while the note holder has no legal right to call for gold, only for coin, that the administration insists and persists in paying him in the metal whose value or purchasing power has been appreciated at the expense of silver, and that the present proposed bond issue is contemplated wholly for the same end, the excuse being that the gold reserve must be maintained, while all the while, as everybody knows, the administration persistently diminishes and destroys that reserve by refusing to obey the law which directs the secretary of the treasury to pay in the "coin" most convenient. Maybe he holds that the gold coin is the most convenient; it certainly is to the combines which are systematically collecting notes only for the purpose of raiding the gold reserve.

As for anything further, the Eagle still holds to the conviction that a silver basis, or that any policy which would force the adoption of silver as a currency, even to that extent in which it is made available in France, that neither a disastrous panic nor a big premium on gold would ensue. Outside of the fictitious demand, coming of the gold conspiracy of the present administration with the money mongers of the world, there would be no necessity for gold coin or gold bullion beyond the amount necessary to liquidate international balances of trade. This latter demand might result in a slight premium on gold, but that is not certain as the balances are, in good times, more liable to be in our favor than against us. The other complaint of Wall street and the east that silver is too bulky to be convenient, is all rot. The west would prefer a little additional burden in that direction to the ones of poverty and hard times. As for Wall street and the east, if they do not want to carry the silver load let them have notes which call for "coin."

The Eagle in advocating a silver plank for the last Kansas state platform—a platform which, by the way, proved acceptable and successful—predicted that the great coming political question was "silver," and further that the Republican party would not succeed the present administration unless it proved itself squarely and unequivocally the enemy of the money monger and the gold bug, and the consistent friend of silver, which friendship must be evinced in the plainest and most logical terms in the next national platform.

HARD TIMES AND THEIR REMEDY

The Chattanooga Times indulges in some sensible talk on the present business situation. After commenting at length upon the causes leading to our distress it concludes thus: "Yet the fact remains that the depression of 1893-94-95 was of man's own making and the other fact also that he must

pull out of his unsatisfactory situation. He cannot jump at a bound out of a pit that is took him three years to unbuild slowly. The bottom of, and while legislation would greatly facilitate a return to better times, it is still beyond the power of law to restore active prosperity by formula or command. We are still left the consolation of knowing that this republic has weathered many a fierce storm, financial and political, and came out of the tunnel stronger for the test of its nerve and brain."

This is the radical, hopeful view to take of the situation. It is late now to discuss the causes leading to our troubles, save as they may be utilized to prevent further blunders, but it is meet that conservatism should rule the business conduct of every one in every branch of business. The day for speculative ventures on other than sound business principles is past, at least for a time. We are down to the bed rock of actual values, and even below that limit in many things, but advances will not come through resolutions passed at town meetings nor the clever manipulation of schemers and builders of air castles. Neither is it safe to bank on anybody's "plan" or "ism" in finance. The past is rich in examples of growth and recovery from depression such as now weighs upon us. We have seen that relief has come invariably through the utilization of our splendid resources.

In this our republic is fortunate beyond the nations which make up the greatest accumulations of wealth. Growth is the factor which counts for more than the millions of dormant, idle money which as been ages in accumulating in the nations of older history. Money invested in a new and growing country has the double advantage of legitimate profits from its careful handling and the growth which comes involuntarily through the steady advance towards the best achievements in national wealth. The American continent is yet, in the true sense, the child of fortune, and our present distress is but a ripple in the wave of prosperity which, in time, spreads with mathematical precision over the face of this favored land. It is a more incident in the history which will pass us down to the ages as the greatest in commercial achievements that the world has never known.

These things will be expedited by every man doing his full duty toward himself, his family and his country.

The talismanic word with which a whole legislature can be hypnotized is "free."

What business has the government to provide the Sac and Fox lobbyists at Washington money on which to return home? If Uncle Sam makes a practice of this Washington will be full of Indians from this on.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES

Senator Baker is making a pull for night sessions.

It is said that seeds very seldom rot in Oklahoma soil.

Okla. City is luxuriating with an impromptu toboggan slide.

The poetical Isenberg of Enid calls that red sand down in this trip "golden dust."

Ponca City is preparing a board of trade circular showing the advantages of the city.

Newkirk has been rash enough to claim Kildare as a suburb and somebody is going to suffer.

Professor Blair of Enid has taken up mind reading as a diversion and has become an adept.

The Enid Wave believes that the tide of negro emigration has turned from Oklahoma to Old Mexico.

The Perry Times says that Noble county is able to take care of all its destitute. That is the way to take care of them.

At the last accounts Mr. Collins was spending his time in that part of the territory where Isenberg is not.

Allan Caruthers and H. M. Adams now have a deed in their pocket for the Capitol bank corner in Guthrie which is valued at \$20,000.

Lewis Hornbeck is out in an official announcement in the Minco Minstrel to the effect that he is tired of fighting Hoke Smith and will quit for a while.

Of course the Indians are getting civilized. The Sac and Fox lobbyists went broke in Washington just like any able staidhood advocate of Oklahoma or Utah.

A nasty show was given in Perry the other night, but it was thought to have been just a common performance from the advertisements and a majority of the men in town missed it.

The Newkirk Democrat says that it doesn't want to create undue alarm, but if this country goes on a tariff basis it will be against the legislature. The moral to this is that the Democrat is Democratic and the legislature is Republican and the Democrat would be against it anyway.

Guthrie Leader: The famous and much litigated divorce case of Hill vs. Hill was terminated yesterday so far as the district court is concerned, Judge Barford who had been specially assigned to try the case, rendering the decision. The court reviewed the evidence at length and found as a matter of fact that the parties were actually husband and wife in the institution of the suit. It will be remembered that the defendant, John T. Hill, denied that he and the plaintiff were ever married legally, although he admitted that they had lived together as man and wife for a number of years. There were about seventy-five letters introduced in evidence written by the defendant to the plaintiff and preserved by her, of course. These were written by him during frequent and continued absence from home and denied vehemently the fact that he was untrue to her, as she accused him of being, but stated that there was a woman of evil designs following him and endeavoring to win his affections. The attempts and assaults of this siren, he claimed, however, to repel and was true to no one but his darling Dora, his lawful and wedded wife. When on the witness stand he testified that as soon as he learned of his first-in-law's wife's death, Dora was a question that immediately entered into a contract of matrimony with Fannie Roper, number 2, completely ignoring his relations with Dora and denying that he had ever been married. He claimed, however, that their conduct during the years of their mutually acknowledged matrimony warranted him in finding that they were man and wife, and as the defendant did not deny the abandonment by in fact, confessed to try the divorce was granted with an allowance of \$300 alimony in addition to \$200 already paid.

Flocks of Actresses.

A correspondent wants to know whether the expensive and up-to-date gowns worn by our leading actresses in the city stock theatres are paid for by the ladies or by the management.

Well, that is a question that cannot answer positively, but I think that the expense is shared by both.

This used to be the case in many of

our first-class theatres, and I fancy that the custom still obtains.

Nowadays expensive dresses are as important in a play as the scenery, or even the play itself, and I think that the management includes some of them in the cost of production.

I know of one young leading woman here who has had seven beautiful gowns made in the past ten weeks, besides very elaborate capes, bonnets, shoes, etc.

All these for two plays, one of which was a failure and was taken off. Putting the garments at \$100 each—and I am sure they cost more—this would mean an outlay of almost a thousand dollars in a few weeks, and even leading actresses could hardly stand that.—New York Recorder.

All Around the Farm.

Any attempt to change the form of a tree after its commencement to bear is almost certain to damage the tree seriously.

The cantaloupe is a native of America and is so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.

This is the way one dairyman puts it: A good cow will make a greater number of pounds of human food in a year than a steer will in a lifetime, and the cow be left over for next year.

An Australian breeder is trying for a flock of black sheep by using only black ewes with a black ram, selecting all which are not true to color. Since black absorbs more heat, such sheep might be adapted to the colder climates.

There can be no profit in lambs or sheep where you are feeding a lot of ticks; not that the latter require so much to keep them, but because they prevent the former from profiting from their food. The worry their appetites away from them.

Maple and chestnut trees sometimes suffer from attacks of fungus when grown in the cities, especially the latter. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and keeping it up with three or four thorough sprayings during the summer.

Horses are now being shipped from this country to Europe, and our exports of horses exceed in value those imported. Formerly we bought a great many horses from Europe for the purpose of improvement, but Europe is now drawing on us for horses for the same purpose.

Select and mate your animals with an eye to an end. Determine just what you want before you make a start to breed stock of any kind. Choose the exact type you would reproduce as nearly as you possibly can. Wavering methods land you nowhere in particular, and you have labored to no real purpose.

The little island of Jersey is but eleven miles long by five wide, yet it probably contains more cows than any other part of the earth of equal size. Their value is considerable, too. All importation is forbidden by law, and all these years the dairymen have been breeding with but one object in view.

The light brahmas, the largest and most popular fowl we have, are often the most profitable. The main profit, however, lies in the number of chickens raised from eggs. They will produce more weight at eight months of age than any other breed. When carefully selected, they are among the best of layers also.

Keep a cow as contented as possible if you would have her milk easily. If worried there is sure to be some tension of the muscles which retain the milk, and this holds it up. If the cow is fed the richest stock she likes, and is usually relaxed. Even the maternal affection is forgotten while eating a savory mess.

Many of the large flowered Azaleas seen in the florists' windows are not hard, but those of the Ghent variety are quite trustworthy out of doors, and they can be had in many colors. An evergreen species, known as the Amorea bears a large quantity of small rose-colored flowers in early spring, is hardy and is beautiful in display.

The work of the past five years at the Veterinary station has shown very strongly that watery food does not of necessity make watery milk and that cows on early pasture make not only more but richer milk than when barn fed early in the year. This is particularly true of such as have not had as full a barn ration as they should.

A square acre plowed with a 15-inch furrow requires 48 rounds and 326 turns while the same area in the form of a parallelogram, two by eighty rods, requires only 12 rounds and 52 turns. In the one form it will take twice the time to plow it that it does in the other, to say nothing of the serious tramping which the square piece will be subject to.

Have a better fruit and vegetable garden next year; it will add much to your health, happiness and prosperity. In planning and planting it give place to everything which can be made of use on the home table. If you have room for the common truck add celery, cauliflower, asparagus, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, and fill out the list to your own notion.

Wise and Otherwise.

"That's the girl." "But why do you think they are engaged?" "Because he has stopped taking her to the theatre and goes to church instead."—Life.

As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.—Bruyere.

"He—I am in love. Will you be my confidante?" "She—Certainly. I am at your service." "He—Well, would you advise me to propose to you?"—New York Press.

The machinist attracts more notice than the quiet fountain; a comet draws more attention than a steady star; but it is better to be the fountain than the comet, and star than comet, following out the sphere and orbit of quiet usefulness.—John Hall.

There are lots of young men found skating on the ice in the middle of the day who should be engaged in cutting it, and earning a dollar and a half a day.—Atchison Globe.

Mother—"Mary, that young man is too presumptuous. We shall have to sit on him." Mary—"Leave that to me, ma. I'll attend to it the next time he comes."—Tid Bits.

Tommy—"I wouldn't be as stuck up as girls is for anything." Jimmy—"Me neither. They think they are just as good as boys."—Indianapolis Journal.

A French Fakir's Ingenuity.

Enormous business has been done lately at French fairs by a man who professed to sell a rat powder that was perfectly harmless, and that struck rats dead on the spot. In order to convince the skeptical the man, first of all, powdered a slice of bread with the stuff and ate a piece of it himself. Then he put the remainder under a glass case in which a rat was kept in captivity. The rat went to eat the bread, and in-

stantly fell dead. At two-pence a box the powder went off like hot rolls, and the lucky proprietor of the specific was in a fair way to make a fortune. But the police, who in France are very active in protecting the people from fraud looked into the matter and found that the powder was nothing but ordinary sugar. They also discovered that the case was connected with a powerful electric battery, and that the moment the rat touched the bread the current was turned on, and it was thus his death was brought about. The man was arrested at the fair of Albi, and he has been sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment.

What Folks Say About Eating.

Let us eat, drink and play while we live, for we cannot do these things when we are dead.—Sardanapalus.

Some eat as if they were to die tomorrow, but furnish their houses as if they were to live forever.—Empedocles.

Eating and drinking is supplying the lamp of life with cotton and oil. The proverb is somewhat musty, but it cannot be too often repeated that we should "eat to live, not live to eat," for if we make the stomach a cattery of food, the body will soon become the sepulchre of the soul.—Chaffield.

It is Well to Remember.

That an old tin takes much better than a new one.

That apples need washing and wiping before using for any purpose.

That rubbers once used should be thrown away; new ones used every time will insure perfectly kept fruit.

That baking this should not be soiled, but washed, after using, in soapy water, rinsed in clear hot water and dried on the back of the range.

That a tin funnel made to fit pint and quart jars is a great convenience in filling these jars at canning time; saves burnt fingers, temper, and it is a useful thing to have in the kitchen.

That a stale loaf of bread can be freshened by putting into a baking tin, covered with another tin and baking 20 or 30 minutes, according to heat and size of loaf. Then wrap in a cloth until cold. Cake can be freshened in the same way.

That the best time to clean fruit jars is just as soon as they are emptied; washing in warm suds rising in clear hot water and standing them top down to drain—insuring a clean jar when needed. Place the cover inside the jar, not on it, if you wish to prevent the jar from having a musty flavor.

Never.

Let the children go to bed with cold feet.

Look toward a bedroom door when passing. Always knock at any private room door.

Carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the Eternal.

Live for self alone; aim to help the needy and deserving and study the happiness of friends.

Build up higher than your foundation will warrant. It's the tree with more branches than roots that is blown down.

Let the baby sleep with its mouth open; place it on its side, smooth out its ear and the creases in the pillow-case, and sleep will be longer and sweeter.

Put a wee, helpless baby to bed between two giants, for if the poor little thing is not crushed to death the monsters will absorb its vitality and leave it pale and lifeless.—Good Housekeeping.

Applauding an Enemy.

The Countess Brownlow, in her "Slight Reminiscences," tells a story of the Duke of Wellington which is less commonly repeated than many connected with him. While he was still Marquis of Wellington he went to Paris from Toulouse, where he had fought and won the last battle of the peninsula war.

He went to the opera that first evening, although he wore plain clothes and sat in the back of the box he was almost immediately recognized by some one in the pit, who cried out, "Wellington!"

The name was taken up by others, and at last the entire pit rose, turned to the box and called, "Vive Wellington!"

Nor would the duke be satisfied until he had stood up and bowed to them, when he was cheered and applauded again.

At the end of the performance the passage from the box was found to be crowded with people. The ladies of the party drew back nervously, but the duke said, "Come along!" in his brusque way, and crowded them on. While they were still in the corridor a man in the crowd was heard to say to his companion:

"But why are you applauding so much? He has always beaten us!"

This was very true, and the question seemed a natural one, but the answer was charming.

"Yes, but he has always beaten us like a gentleman!"

A Simple Method.

To Claude Vautin, a London inventor, is credited a simple method of obtaining some of the rare metals in any desired quantity in an absolutely pure state—that is, he finds that aluminum will take away the oxygen from the oxide of almost any other metal, leaving the latter pure. Metals like chromium, cobalt, nickel, tungsten, uranium and manganese are easily obtained in the oxide form, the trouble being to reduce the oxide and get the pure metal. Vautin's device, it appears, causes the materials to produce their own heat for the purpose. Thus the process may be: Oxide of chromium taken in a powdered form, a certain quantity of lime mixed with it, to this mixture being added a portion of aluminum reduced to minute separate granules, the whole compound being then placed in a crucible with a magnesia lining, which is placed in a furnace. At a certain moderate temperature the reaction takes place.—New York Sun.

Languages.

There is a philosophy in the city who divides all languages into three classes—the heavy, the light and the middling. The heavy is the French light and the English middling. The Chinese is heavy, the Hindoo light and the Japanese middling. In ancient times the Hebrew was heavy, the Greek light and the Latin middling. Among the North American Indians the Ojibway language is heavy, the Kickapoo light and the Seminole middling.

The philologist gave illustrations of his theory in all the languages here enumerated. He argued that the races which speak the heavy languages are the most superstitious, those which speak the light are the most romantic, while those which speak the middling are the most practical and successful. In doing this he tried to demonstrate each of his propositions by the history of the races spoken of.

His theory has been laid before several members of the American Philological association, all of whom have thus far declined to mark their approval of it.—New York Sun.

The Story Telling Meter.

It has for a long time been the belief that meters for gas and water were not as reliable as the companies would like to have consumers believe. Interested persons at Mannheim, Germany, have been investigating meters, with results not at all favorable to the meters themselves.

Munson & Namara
123 & 127 Main Street.
Still a Mystery
But the changes in our firm are bound to be made public when we can say ready. We must keep on getting ready with another lower price a few days longer.

China
Nine dinner sets, assorted patterns, formerly \$22.00 and 30.00, now \$15.00 and 18.00.

Some People
Are buying Carpets and Curtains now—because they can save money. They don't want to use them for two months yet, but it's a paying investment.

A Few
Blankets and Comforts. There's a price inducement of 30 per cent less than New York cost.

There's a Stir
In Dress Goods lately notwithstanding the intense cold—prices do it. We're frying the fat out of this stock and every item of it.

Yours the opportunity, Ours the Necessity.

Munson & Namara

SEEDS. THE OLD RELIABLE SEED HOUSE OF ROSS BROTHERS
IS FULL AND COMPLETELY STOCKED WITH SEEDS... FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.

Our stock embraces all the best varieties for FIELD and GARDEN—all FRESH and PURE and TRUE TO NAME. SEED HOUSE, 319 E. Douglas.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New insurance written in 1894, \$20,395,550.00
Total receipts in 1894, 3,836,672.92
Losses paid, 971,339.49
Total assets January 1, 1895, 15,638,308.60
Gain of assets over 1893, 1,172,883.50
Surplus, 1,1